Dum of Westmorland
Aug 18 1849
September 1849

1

Mr Thompson
Penrith

14/-

8

Aug 6 1849

W. Buckland

My Dear Sir

I thank you for your last note
If I get for myself
an enlarged copy
of the small
daguerreotype for
which I gave Mr Claudet
with us we
probably — & if
Mr Magnier obtains
this enlargement
on stone

in this Ark
The next step to be
taken appears to be
that you should get
Maguiers & send
to insert the frame
history of the Lilies
being copied by
him from a
daguerreotype — in
the words mentioned
in a former note
to me from Mr Goudby
Deliver
Very truly yours
W Buckland

it will be due to
truth that it
should be stated that
it is spirited from
a disagreeable
otherwise Maguire
will take credit
for what is due
to Claudet

Mr Goadby is a
friend of Claudets
& had nothing for
the Degenerate
the holds which

in truth is the
property of Claudet.
You say that
Claudet fail-
ed in taking your
likeness a few
ago. I appreh-
end he has made
such improvement
in his Art in the
last 12 months
no body else
ago could do
what is done now

any good he got out
by his Book on Agriculture
it was absolutely "none"—

Have you not better write
a line to Sir D. Brewster
at York —

Believe me —
Yours very sincerely
J. F. Buckland

Buckland

Oxford
23 Sept
1844

My dear Sir

I have been recalled
from Yorkshire by the
sad & sudden death of
my dear Youngest Boy
7 years old —

Yours of 21 finds me
here in great affliction
& I must take my Wife
& family next Saturday
to Lyme for a fortnight

I forward your note by this
Post to Phillips requesting
him to do the needful
as to the Pishort — & the post
Your letter is with Sir D Brewster

Dr Buckland 25 Sept 1844

DSI

requesting him to get the
grant of £300 & the
reappointment of the
Committee

I had some talk with
Liebig at Wentworth
House about your
Chemical Farmers
Association. He comes
to Edinburgh Monday or
Tuesday next where
you could do well
to see him.

He says the merely
getting information as
to the presence or absence
of any substance in soils
or manures is alone
calculated to lead to no
useful practical result
& the very disappointment
to the farmers & disrepute
to Chemistry will
arise when after 2 or 3
years spending money
in asking Chemical
questions they may
get no better results
than before.

Sanderson told me that
Lord Leicester not knowing
that the Professor of
Chemistry said to him
"Sir H. Davy was a very
pleasant fellow & a good
Chemist. but as for

Wm. BUCKLAND

80

Oxford October
1838

My dear Sir

I have just now (at 11 o'clock) just in time for your purpose) fallen upon the chapter in Arago's Annuaire for 1836, in which he mentions the Phenomena of falling stars observed in late years between the 10 & 15 Nov see page 291 & seq.

I consider his Theory at p. 293 which refers them to little asteroids to be quite Chimerical, & that your explanation which will refer these Phenomena to Electric agency in our Atmosphere will prove to be the true one

To the late Andrew Crosse Esq.– Broomfie

I will thank you to address this
Pot to me (as it forms one of a
Series) by the 29th of November on
which day I hope to be in Town or
please to address it to me
at Geological Society
Somerset House
London

I will not forget to look out for
one of the double conical lenses
for you as you requested me —
& hope that by the time you
receive it, you will have
various crops of growing
Salts to examine by its
aid. It is I think most
important to get Salts of Quartz
if as large a size as possible

I should like to know the date of this Pot, & the sort of
wood he made it of, or rather the sort of
wood it is made of — I am not aware that

I am known with very often
person who feels an interest in
the progress of Electromagnetic
discoveries, I am looking forward
with intense interest to the
Result of the Manifold Experi-
ments you are now concerting,
the bearing of which extends
over some of the most-
important problems in
Physics & Physiology — I
shall be most happy to be the
medium of laying before the Geological
Society of London, any memoir you may
have the goodness to prepare connected
with the influence of Electricity on inorganic
Minerals, or on the Condition of the Earth
& remain Dear Sir
Always Very Truly Yours
[illegible]

Other of pots & other
have been offered by
this person before you or
not.

To the Lake Andrew Crosse Esq.— Broomfield

Dear Sir

I inclose 2 Foreigners for Mr Donati one from myself & one from Dr Daubeny I am sorry I see no other mode in which I have it in my power to assist him

I remain

Yours very

W Buckland

Oxford 15 August 1834

Naturalist?

Ft Monroe
Oct 10. 1839

69

My Dear Sir

May accept our best
Thanks for your kind invitation
which we shall gladly accept
if it be quite convenient to
you to receive us to dine &
sleep on the Evening of Thursday
the 31st of this Month —
Mr Longstreet will accompany
us & return to Petersburg Friday
morning but I regret to say
we also must have you on
our way to Richmond —
We propose coming to your
house Thursday Morning
Believe me
Yours truly
Very sincerely
W. Burwell

Esq. Sarlo gist

THE LATE REV. DR. BUCKLAND.—Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, but better and more widely known as one of the first geologists of his day, died at Clapham on Thursday last, the 14th inst. Unhappily, the intellectual death of Dr. Buckland dates, not from the year 1856, but from some six or seven years ago, since which time a cloud has come over his once active mind, and he has spent the evening of life in confinement. William Buckland was born at Axminster, in the county of Devon, in the year 1784. He received his early education at Winchester school, whence he removed to Oxford in 1801, being elected to a scholarship on the Exeter foundation of Corpus Christi College. He took his degree of B.A. in 1805, just before the institution of the system of classical honours, so that we look in vain for his name in the Oxford class lists. He was elected fellow of his college in 1808, and gained an early reputation for his scientific attainments in geology. Accordingly, in 1813, he was appointed reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology, to the University. His geological lectures are said to have been characterised by such clearness and comprehensiveness, accompanied by aptness of illustration, that they were attended with marked success. Geology as a science at that time was almost in its infancy, and much of its vigorous advancement in subsequent years is due to the interest excited among thinking minds by Dr. Buckland's Oxford lectures. The geological museum at Oxford owes its chief excellence to Dr. Buckland's industry in procuring and arranging specimens, particularly of the remains of the larger fossil mammalia and other animals from caves and subterranean localities in England and on the continent. He spared neither pains nor expense in his travels, which he undertook solely for the purpose of making the collection worthy the University, and of advancing the science which it was intended to illustrate. This was exemplified in his "Descriptive Notes," with sections of 50 miles of the Irish coast, written conjointly with his old friend Dr. Conybeare, the present Dean of Llandaff, during a tour in Ireland, made in the year 1813, and published in the third volume of the "Transactions of the Geological Society. In 1818 Dr. Buckland was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1820 he delivered before the University of Oxford a lecture, which was afterwards published under the title of "Vindiciæ Geologicæ; or the Connection of Geology with Religion Explained." The object of this lecture was to show that the study of geology, so far from being irreligious or atheistic in its consequences, has a tendency to confirm the evidences of natural religion, and that the facts developed by it are consistent with the accounts of the Creation and Deluge as recorded in the Book of Genesis. In 1822, Dr. Buckland communicated to the Royal Society an "Account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, bears, tigers, hyænas, and 16 other kinds of animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire." For this publication the society awarded him their highest honour—the Copley medal. This paper was made the foundation of a treatise published by him in 1823, entitled, "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or, Observations on Organic Remains attesting the Action of a Universal Deluge,"—a work which proved of essential service not only in the promotion of geological science, but in reconciling its study to many persons who viewed it with suspicion, as adverse to religion. In 1825, Dr. Buckland vacated his fellowship by accepting from his college the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitchurch, Hants; in the same year he was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Christ Church, and married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland, of Sheepstead House, Abingdon. In 1832, we find him presiding over the second meeting of the British Association, held in Oxford. Four years later he published his celebrated Bridgewater Treatise, in 2 vols. 8vo, entitled "Geology and Mineralogy, Considered with Reference to Natural Theology." The discovery of new facts by the inductive process pursued by geologists had materially advanced the progress of geological science in the few preceding years, and, modifying in this work the previous diluvial theory, Dr. Buckland brought the weight of his authority to support the views now generally received upon the subject. One of the most able of his numerous geological writings, as subsequently testified by Sir R. I. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick, was a Sketch of the Structure of the Alps, published in the "Annals of Philosophy," in which he showed for the first time that many crystalline rocks of that chain are of no higher antiquity than our own lias, oolitic, and cretaceous formations. The "Transactions of the Geological Society" contain a variety of contributions from his pen, all evidencing his skill as a geologist and palæontologist. Among them perhaps the most practically valuable is his "Description of the South-Western Coal District of England," which he gave to the world in 1825. It has stood the test of more than 30 years, and is appealed to by all scientific persons as a standard work. In 1827 Dr. Buckland was first chosen one of the council of the Royal Society, and again was re-elected on each successive occasion down to the year 1849, when his mental malady began to exhibit its first symptoms. He was also one of the earliest members of the Geological Society, into which he was elected in 1813, and of which he was twice chosen president. His anniversary addresses are printed in the journal of that society. He was also one of the fellows of the Linnæan Society. In 1847, he was appointed a trustee of the British Museum, and for two years took the greatest interest in arranging and increasing the geological collection there, as well as in the diffusion of scientific knowledge, by taking an active part in the meetings of philosophical societies. We may more particularly mention here the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, in the first foundation of which he laboured diligently in conjunction with the late Sir Henry De La Beche, of whom he was the intimate friend, as well as of Lyell, Murchison, Greenhough, Conybears, and Sedgwick, whose names we have already mentioned. In 1845, Dr. Buckland was preferred by the late Sir Robert Peel to the deanery of Westmister, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce to the episcopal bench. In this capacity he was worthy of all praise for having set an example to other cathedral bodies by facilitating the admission of the public to view the monuments and other objects of historic interest contained in the Abbey Church. He also exerted himself as a sanitary reformer, and especially in the endeavour to secure the benefits of pure water for the metropolis; with this object in view, he wrote, spoke, and preached incessantly, while allowed the use of *mens sana in corpore sano*. As a theologian Dr. Buckland never distinguished himself. The deanery of Westminster has often proved a stepping-stone to a bishopric; Dr. Duckland's two immediate predecessors—Dr. Wilberforce and Dr. Turton—were promoted respectively to the sees of Oxford and Ely.—*Times.*

Aug. 1856. Buckland

BUCKLAND, William
Geologist
1784-1856

A. L. S. dated 1839 to
Andrew Crosse

SCIENCE

—— BUCKLAND (William). 1784-1856. Geologist. 3 pp., 4to, (*last page laid down, Oxford*, 1839, to Andrew Crosse, the electrician, "I have just now (but only just in time for your purpose) fallen upon the Chapter in Aragos' Annuaire for 1836 in which he mentions the Phenomena of falling stars" discussing it "I am looking forward with intense interest to the Results of the Manifold Experiments you are now conducting the bearing of which extends over some of the most important problems in Physics and Physiology." He will be glad to lay before the Geological Society of London" any memoir you may have the goodness to produce connected with the influence of Electricity on individual Minerals," etc. Myers 49 £4

BUCKLAND

1004 —— A.L.S., Cheltenham, to Geo. Ramson, Esq., Ipswich (with addressed envelope), Aug. 6, 1849, 4 pp. 8vo., £2. 2*s* SOTH-60

. . . 'If I get for Myself an enlarged Copy of the small Daguerotype [*sic*] for which I sat to Mr. Claudet and which is his Property—and if Wm. Maguire copies this Enlargement on Stone it will be due to Truth that it should be stated that it is Copied from a Daguerotype otherwise Maguire will take Credit for what is due to Claudet.' . . . The rest of the letter refers to Claudet's photographs.

—— A.L.S. (W. BUCKLAND), Oxford, 25 Sept. 1844 [to the same], 4 pages 8vo., £2, 12*s* 6*d*

. . . 'I had some talk with Liebig at Wentworth House about your Chemical Farmer's Association. He comes to Edinburgh Monday or Tuesday next where you would do well to see Him. He says the merely getting information as to the presence or absence of any substance in Soils or Manures is *alone* calculated to lead to no useful practical Result and He fears Disappointment to ye farmers and Disrepute to Chemistry will arise when after 2 or 3 Years spending Money in asking Chemical questions they may get no better rates than before.' . . . LONDON SOTHERAN

D. Grundy, of Key; J. Black. St. [illegible] s, and [illegible] Litt[illegible], of Crompton. Letters of apology were read from the Re[illegible] H. Tull, of Werneth, and T. H. Hines, of Salem, regre[illegible]g their inability to attend. Addresses having been delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Grundy and Walsh, both of whem bore testimony to the zealous labours of Mr. Stack, particularly to the sick and dying, the chairman, in an appropriate speech, presented the Bible to Mr. Stack in the name of the subscribers. The Bible bore the following inscription:

Presented to Mr. James Stack, late missionary in New Zealand, by his friends, in expression of their high esteem for him, as an earnest and steadfast labourer in the ministry of the Gospel in the streets, highways, and hamlets in and around the town of Oldham, and in ministering to the sick and dying in the various districts in which he has laboured.—Romans, 1st chapter, 16 verse. Oldham, 16th August, 1856.

Mr. Stack acknowledged the compliment paid to him in a suitable speech, and referring to the hindrances he had experienced from the Roman catholics, said he did not wish anyone to take up his quarrel after the flesh, for they ought to remember that thay were the followers of Him who, when nailed to the cross, and when his head was crowned with thorns, said of his enemies, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."—The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Littler, Black, and Bumstead; and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up a few minutes before ten o'clock.

An Adroit Thief.—At the petty sessions, on Saturday, Thomas Axon, an elderly man, was brought up on several charges of felony. It appeared that, on Wednesday afternoon, the prisoner called at Mr. Isaac Hall's marine store, Bottom-of-Moor, and offered a quantity of brass for sale. Mr. Hall weighed it, but not having sufficient change he left the prisoner in the shop and went out for change. On his return he met the prisoner coming out at the door, and giving him the amount due, 4s. he went away. Mr. Hall, on going in immediately saw that a portion of the brass had been taken away, upon which he followed Axon, and charged him with stealing it. The latter, after denying it for some time, at last produced two brass steps, weighing 2lb, which made up the brass to the weight for which Mr. Hall had paid, and he then took Axon back to his premises, and demanded his money to be returned, saying that if he would steal it after selling it he had very likely stolen it at first. Axon said he would have nothing to do with it, but ultimately he restored 3s. 6d. to Hall, saying he had lost the other sixpence, and hurriedly left the shop. Hall, however, followed him and gave him into custody.—He was further charged with stealing a saw, a pair of pincers, a zinc bucket, and a seed box, from a garden at Higginshaw, belonging to Mr. Daniel Milne, of Greenacres Moor. The articles were seen in safety in a greenhouse and garden three weeks ago, and were first missed on Monday last.—Levi Lord, a marine-store dealer, in Spring Hill, stated that the prisoner pawned the saw produced (which had been identified by Mr. Milne) with a pair of pincers on Friday week. On the following day he came with another saw to pledge. Witness had not change sufficient, but he gave him 1s. 3d. and went out for another shilling, but on his return the prisoner had gone, taking with him a saw and a pair of pincers.—It was further stated that the prisoner had pledged a pair of brass candlesticks, and some other articles, of which he could give no satisfactory account, but for which owners could not be found.—He was committed under the Summary Jurisdiction Act for three months.

Theft by a Railway Porter.—At the petty sessions, on Saturday, Daniel Mills, a porter in the goods department at the Werneth Railway Station, was charged with stealing two sacks belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. It appeared that Mr. Byrom, the manager of the goods department, having some suspicions as to the prisoner's honesty, communicated with a detective officer in the service of the company, named Eccles, who came to Oldham on Friday, and questioned the prisoner on the subject, but he denied the allegations against him, and invited them to search his house. Mr. Byrom and Eccles accordingly accompanied him home, and, whilst searching for the missing property (which was not described), Eccles uncovered a couch chair, in a bedroom, and found nailed to the bottom two sacks bearing the company's marks; upon which the prisoner was taken into custody.—Mr. Samuel Goodhand, superintendent of the waggon cover and sack department, identified the sacks (which had been cut into two or three pieces) as the property of the company, and stated that some thousands of their sacks were missing.—The prisoner said he had had permission from Mr. Byrom to put sacks over his shoulders in wet weather, though he admitted that he had done wrong to appropriate them to his own use. Mr. Byrom denied having ever given any such liberty to the prisoner or any other porter, it being against the rules of the company.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

Cart Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, as a carter named James Ashton was riding on his cart up Union-street, and stretching forward to whip the horse, he lost his balance and fell before the wheel, which passed over his body. He was taken up and conveyed [illegible] cart to Jackson's pit, and it was then found [illegible] bruises about the body, [illegible] home in the [illegible] that he had sustained some [illegible] and that one of his shoulders was dislocated. Medical assistance was called in, and on Saturday night he was in a low and precarious state, though it was considered the injuries sustained would not prove fatal.

STALYBRIDGE.

Distressing and Fatal Mistake.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning, at the house of Mr. Aaron Swallow, the Star Inn, before Mr. Rutter, county coroner, and a respectable jury, of which Mr. Abel Swann was foreman, touching the death of Elizabeth Bramhall, aged twelve years, daughter of Joshua Bramhall, a mechanic residing at Cocker-Hill, Stalybridge, and working at Messrs. Robert Lees and Sons, Dukinfield, who died on Friday afternoon about three o'clock, from the effects of the tincture of laudanum given to her in mistake for tincture of rhubab, as briefly reported in the *Guardian* of Saturday. Mr. Taylor, solicitor, Stalybridge, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Lees. The jury having been duly sworn, and having viewed the body, Mary Bramhall stated: I am the mother of the deceased. My daughter would have been thirteen years of age next Christmas. She had the bowel complaint last Wednesday, which "kept up" until Thursday night. I sent my little girl named Mary, who will be fifteen years of age in December, on Thursday night, a little before nine o'clock, to Mr.

impeached in 1725. John Ker was Keeper of the Privy Seal Scotland, and distinguished himself at Sheriffmuir).

268 **SCOTT** (Sir Walter). 1771-1832. Author of "The Waver Novels." 1 p., 4to, *Edin.*, 3 *June*, to N. E. Leyd, Cheapside, regard some valuable curiosities, he hopes to come to London, he will bid but wishes success at the sale and asks to see a catalogue £2

269 **SHAKESPEARE'S LANDLORDS AT THE GLOBE.** Bodley John) and Browne (Sir Matthew). Document on vellum Sign 22 in. by 13 in. approx., 11 *Dec.*, 1601, Indenture between Matthew Browne of the castle of Westbetchworth, Surrey, John (afterwards Sir John) Bodley of Streatham; and Peter Coll

arranged in separate alphabets

5647 Crookes (Sir William, F.R.S., 1832-1919) A.L.S. (William Crookes) to 'My dear Silva [Thompson, F.R.S.], 7 Kensington Park Gardens, London, W., Sept. 29 1906, 2 pages 8 £1, 5s

Condoling with him on his 'throat trouble,' which will prevent him from lecturing at the Royal Institution. will go to the R. I. on Monday and consult with Sir James Dewar and the staff as to some one to take your place.

5648 —— Typescript L.S. (William Crookes), to 'My dear Thompson', 7 Kensington Park G